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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street. Several more favorite sonships seem to have reached the stage where a receiver

For the next few months the rainy season and the yellow fever will be potent allies of the Cuban insurgents. Acclimated themselves, they can afford to rest and let natural causes do their fight-

crats in the estimation of Andrew Jackson-Thomas Hart Benton, known as "Old Bullion."

The opinions of Democratic committee chairmen and secretaries in several States, East as well as West, are hostile to the Cleveland movement. Some of them express that hostility with more emphasis than courtesy.

Fair play is a jewel. The decision of the A. P. A. convention at Muncie to oppose Governor McKinley's candidacy because of his alleged inclination towards Catholicism was entirely unjust. He is a Methodist and always has been

The points of criticism which foreigners find in American society and politics are superficial and insignificant compared with the deep-seated and festering corruption in high life and court circles at Berlin, as partially revealed by recent

In these days of Democratic affliction Mayor Taggart should not add to it by playing the flirt with the party after he has permitted it to believe that he will accept a nomination for Governor. Even the Taggart levity is not permissible during the Democratic obsequies of 1896.

Chicago will be delighted to learn that there is a good prospect that the greater New York bill will be defeated when it gets back to the Legislature, but the New York World attributes its possible defeat to the ambition of one Republican and the cowardice of others in the Legis-

The nomination for Vice President who may happen to famey the position President. We had an Arthur who was an excellent President; we also had a Tyler and a Johnson who were the worst

When Simon P. Sheerin was asked by a New York newspaper to wire his opinion regarding the statement that Mr. Cleveland was the logical nominee of the Democratic party he replied that his position on the Democratic national mmittee made it impossible for him to express any opinion concerning presidential candidates. Not all committeemen are so observant of the proprieties

The report of the House committee on military affairs on the joint resolution to revive the grade of lieutenant general is | tage of the industry and enterprise Miles, and concludes: "Your committee deems the rank of lieutenant general the most appropriate title for the general | done much good service already, can commanding the army in a nation of this magnitude." The intent of this seems to If the majority in that body see fit to be to make the title a permanent one for attach a 16-to-1 amendment let them de the commender of the army.

An evening paper remarks that "Senator Quay cannot be a 'favorite son' except under the unit rule." There is no unit rule in Republican national con-It was declared against in repudiated in 1880, and declared against by the Republican nammittee in several calls for conventions. It is now a recognized fact that every delegate in a Republican national convention can vote as he pleases unless he is voted by an instruction.

The person who speaks of the free coinage of silver as bimetallism either knows nothing of the topic or intentionally misstates the case. When gold was undervalued in our ratio of 15 to 1 only 6 per cent, it fled the country, and when silver was undervalued about 6 per cent. by our new ratio of 16 to 1 a full weight silver half dollar could not be kept in circulation, because it was worth more than 50 cents in other markets. To keep silver minor coins in the country their weight was reduced in 1853.

While Senator Mantie, of Montana, was giving the country the oft-repeated notice that there could be no tariff legislation which did not carry the free coinage of silver, the House committee on the admission of New Mexico as a State, be made a State until it has some peois ascertained. Under the present conditions why should a Republican committee of a sound-money House, which be- | should be apparent Indiana's delegates

action which, if completed, will add to action is not only incomprehensible but

THE NEW RECIPROCITY BILL.

The bill "to increase and equalize the trade of the United States with foreign nations by the negotiation of reciprocal for a general extension of the principle of reciprocity which was contained in the tiation of reciprocal treaties was confined to sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, hides, etc., which were put upon the free it was passed. In the present bill the does not propose to decrease existing but to increase them with such nations as refuse to negotiate and have closed their markets to our products. The provisions of the bill apply, first, to those countries which export more to us than we send to them; second, those whose chief export is admitted free of duty here; third, those whose merchandise is admitted to this country at a lower average rate of duty than they impose on our exports to them; fourth, those which impose a higher duty on our products than they impose on those of a like character coming from other countries; fifth, those which impose unjust and obstructive restrictions on the products of this country. Thus it will be seen that there is no discrimination against our products which may not be removed by a President who is in harmony with the

intent of the bill. There are thirty-two countries from It is evident that a race of Democrats | which we imported last year \$543,200,000 has sprung up in Missouri who never | worth of merchandise; these countries heard of one of the greatest of Demo- took but \$261,519,000 worth of our products. Of this large volume of in ports nearly 68 per cent, is admitted free of duty. Suppose we say to them that unless they give us some advantage over our competitors in their markets i return for this large free market w afford them we will impose a duty or their goods: there could be but one re sult-concession. The largest balance against us is in our trade with Brazil amounting to \$66,000,000. Of the mer chandise brought to us from Brazil nearly 98 per cent. is on the free list. Cub is next. Of Japan we purchase \$21,000, 000 more than we sell, while 71 per cent of our imports from that country is the free list. The British East Indies sell us \$22,000,000 of their products, which more than 75 per cent, is on the free list, and take but \$3,500,000 of or goods. Of the imports of Mexico 821/2 per cent. were admitted free of duty las year, and the balance of the Mexican trade against us was \$13,000,000. All of these and the South and Central American countries not mentioned fall under the provisions of the bill applying to those who sell us more than we buy of them and those selling us the greater part of the goods they export.

Since the repeal of the McKinley law Germany, France and some other European countries have practically prohibited the importation of American flour, cattle and all of our meat products There is but one remedy for this injus tice, and that is in the clause of the pending bill which provides for retaliation. If those governments keep out our farm products under any pretext whatever the President can, if this bill becomes law, impose the highest duty known to any of our tariff laws since 1860. To-day we admit to our markets sugar, woolens, hosiery, knit goods gloves and many other articles, aggregating millions a year, the products of Germany and France, while they shut out our products. Under the present law this can be done with impunity, but if the bill before the House shall become law the President could give them the alternative of admitting our farm products on fair terms or being driven from our markets by the imposition of etaliatory duties.

The measure is one of the most im ortant that has been presented in Congress in a long time. If it can be made a law by this Congress the Republican President who will be inaugurated next March can begin the work of trading on our tariffs at once, to the great advancomplimentary to General the country. It may be, indeed it probable, that the Senate may not pass it, but the Republican House, which has pass its bill and send it to the Senate it, and they and the Democracy must take the responsibility of killing a meas ure which has been demanded by every ommercial organization in the country.

WITHOUT INSTRUCTIONS.

If the Republican State convention shall select any four of the men who have been named for delegates at large to the St. Louis convention there can b no possible necessity to instruct them to vote for Governor McKinley. They will be in honor bound to carry out the well-known sentiment of the Republicans of Indiana in regard to the Republican candidacy as expressed by the State convention. To instruct would be an assumption on the part of the convention that the delegates elected cannot be trusted and must be put under bonds. If it is not such an assumption then it must be regarded as an expression of a lack of confidence in the political discretion of the delegates. It is a declaration that the delegates shall have no discretion in the matter. Even if should appear, after several ballots, that Governor McKinley cannot be nominated the Indiana delegates, obeying instructions, would be bound to vote for him to the last, long after it had become evident that his nomination was out the range of possibility and when the Territories was voting to report a bill for | time had come for the representatives of the Republicans of Indiana to confer and it is probable that it will make a with the leaders from other States and similar report in regard to Arizona. On | join with them in selecting the man for general principles the latter should not the nomination. Under cast-iron instructions the four delegates at large ple, and the former should be refused from Indiana would be obligated to conadmittance until its fitness for statehood | tinue to vote for Governor McKinley Even when the defeat of the Ohio man

could not take part in selecting the win-

such circumstances the Indiana deleing out of the Republican policy? At gates might better be at home, since this distance from Washington this they would be a hindrance to the wisest action by being prevented from taking a

In this connection it may be well to remind the delegates to the State conven-Johnson in the Republican convention of | thicker than water. 1864, in Baltimore, which made him Vice reported to the House on Thursday by | President and led to the woes which folsuch change of sentiment or condition list by its enactment or were there when | may be expected in the present case. seems probable on a subsequent ballot, duties to secure reciprocal advantage, let the Indiana delegates stand by him. If, however, it should become apparent at a later stage that Governor McKinley's nomination is not probable, let them have the privilege and take the responsibility of throwing their influence for the best man who stands a chance of being nominated. In other words, le the Republican State convention put faith in the honor and intelligence of its delegates.

> THE OFFENSE OF THE SILVER SEN-ATORS.

Senator Mantle, of Montana, made an ngenious and sophistical defense of the course of the Republican silver Senators, but the popular common sense will easily discern its insincerity. The offense of the silver Senators was in killing a provisional tariff bill intended to increase the revenues and relieve the government. They killed it by attaching a free silver proviso and refusing to let the bill pass without that provision, thus placing their hobby in importance the duty of providing revenues for the government. Senator Mantle defended this action on the ground that the Dingley bill, which the silver Senators killed, was not a broad protection measure and was framed without due consideration for Western interests. He even declared that it was not a Republican measure, and in support of this surprising assertion quoted the statement of Senator Sherman that the bill was strictly nonpartisan. It certainly was nonpartisan in the broad and good sense of seeking to furnish relief to the government, and in that sense also it was a Republican measure, for when the Republican party ceases to recognize its duty to legislate for the support and relief of the government it had better go out of politics. Senator Mantle's argument was, in effect, that because the Dingley bill did not cover the entire ground of tariff legislation it could not claim the support of Republican Senators. In other words, it was not good enough for the silver Senators. He would have the country believe that if it had been an elaborate measure covering the whole field of tariff legislation the Republican silver Senators would have voted for it, but because it only affected a few items these Senators could not conscientiously vote for it, and felt in duty bound to kill it with the silver club. The position is absurd and the argument palpably insincere. The Dingley bill did not profess to be a complete tariff bill. Its very title showed that it was an emergency measure designed to tide over a present crisis and afford the government temporary relief until such be enacted. At the same time it was a protective tariff bill as far as it went. and would have been welcomed by som large American interests. It is ridiculous for Senator Mantle to claim that was not a good enough Republican measure for the silver Senators to support. The trouble was it was too good and they tried to vitiate and debauch it by injecting free silver. They deliber ately ignored their duty to the government and slaughtered a patriotic meas ure framed on Republican lines becaus of their superior devotion to free silver.

HOW A FOREIGNER CAPTURED KEN

TUCKY.

Mr. Thyge Soegaard has made himself solid in Kentucky. Probably no erson ever made himself so completely persona grata and so absolutely solid in a foreign country in so short a time as Mr. Thyge Soegaard has in Kentucky Mr. Soegaard resides in Copenhagen, Denmark, and was sent to this country by the Danish government to work up a shipping trade from cities in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. There is nothing the matter with Mr. Soegaard. His credentials are all right, and so is he. He has been in the United States nearly three months now, and has appeared before commercial bodies in New Orleans, Chicago and Milwaukee, but nowhere has he made so agreeable and lasting an impression as he has in Louisville. On his arrival there a day or two ago he at once put himself in the way of a local reporter and informed him that there was a large market in Denmark for the products of Louisville and adjacent territory. "The field is open," he said "for agricultural implements, artisans' tools fertilizers, leather, tobacco and whisky This is especially true of whisky." serve the fine tact with which the wily Dane approached the culminating point He evidently knew the way to the Kentucky heart. Then he went on:

It has only been within the last six or ight years that the consumption of whisky n Denmark has been considerable. whisky now used in my country comes from otland and Canada and has almost entirely superseded the French brandies which were used previous to that time. Our people do not like the peculiar smoky taste of Scotch whisky, which fact caused the im-portation of Canadian whisky. I know you have good whisky here in Kentucky and some years ago while I was in Chicago, friend gave me a flask of the Kentucky article, which I took home with me. I alcwed some of my friends at home, v good judges of whisky, to taste it, and excitement. I tasted it and found hat it did not burn like the whisky we had been used to drinking. I am positive that it uld sell better than Scotch whisky, and that a wide market would be found for it You know, it is the custom of the nilies of Denmark to treat their guests o toddies, and Kentucky whisky would fill

Probably Kentucky's staple product never received a stronger indorsement than this. To be assured that Kentucky whisky is better than the Scotch and Canadian article and capable of supplanting these even as they had supplanted French brandy was the very refinement of flattery. Then the idea of be passed by the next Congress, take | ning man because, a month earlier, they | Mr. Soegaard carrying a small flask of | journey inextricably mingled with recollec-

had been directed to vote for him prac- it all the way from Chicago to Denmark the five silver State Senators four more | tically first, last and all the time. Under | and there allowing some of his friends, who are good judges of whisky, to taste it is quite novel. He says "it caused excitement." It is commonly understood to have that effect in this country, but it must be very gratifying to Kentuckians to know that it operates the same way abroad. The fact suggests a tion that it was in part an Indiana dele- | kinship between Americans and Danes gation instructed to vote for Andrew which goes far to prove that whisky is

As soon as it became known that Mr. Soegaard had talked in this friendly and the ways and means committee, provides | lowed. When the Indiana delegation | intelligent way about Kentucky's chief reached Baltimore a majority of it de- product he became an object of interest. sired to vote for Gen. John A. Dix, of The people of Louisville suddenly dis-McKinley law. In that law the nego- New York. If the delegation had done covered that they had a distinguished so General Dix would have had the lead | visitor. The prominent men of the city and would have been nominated. No lost no time in calling to pay their respects, and arrangements were at once set on foot to have members of the Elect McKinley men for delegates and | Board of Trade and prominent railroad reciprocal theory is extended to all the let them support him. If nominated on men meet the gentleman. Mr. Soegaard imports of every foreign country. It the first ballot, or, if his nomination has been in Kentucky only a few hours, so to say, but he is as solid there as if he had been born and brought up in the bluegrass region.

> The bill which the joint committee of Congress has agreed upon for the adjustment of the indebtedness of the Pacific railroads provides that the indebtedness of the two companies to the government, principal and interest, shall be extended over a period of seventy years at 2 per cent. interest, with a further provision for the extinguishment of the debt. It contains a provision to the effect that on failure to pay the interest for six months the government's lien shall have a right to foreclose. Thus the bill gives the government the first lien on the property, whereas it now has the second. The bill contains a further important provision which requires the Pacific roads to afford connecting lines equal and reasonable facilities for making connection. The opinion is expressed that the passage of the bill will take the government out of all interest in the properties and will facilitate the reor-

The bill for coast fortifications submitted to the House vesterday carries in the aggregate about \$10,000,000, of which sum a little more than half is appropriated for immediate use during the coming fiscal year, As the fortifications bill passed by the last House appropriated for all fortifications and other works of defense only \$1,904,000, it will be seen that Congress has decided to inaugurate something like an adequate system of coast defenses. It is the first time in the history of the government that Congress has shown a disposition to place the country in a proper state of defense against foreign invasion. This will involve the expenditure of a considerable sum of money, but it is a work which, notwithstanding the weak condition of the treasury, should be begun at once and carried to completion with as little delay as possible.

Eugene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, says the organization will be ready for "another fight" by the middle of August, at which time the railway employes throughout the country will ask for a redress of number of grievances and a general adimportant trunk lines of the country. The Journal does not know what grievances railroad employes are laboring under at present, but in times like these they ought to be right glad to have job. If their wages are not as high as they would like they should remember that the roads are having hard work to be expected to increase wages until business improves. Finally, have they not had enough of Debs's leadership?

Allen W. Clark, chairman of the free silver Democratic executive committee in this State, informs a St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter that the delegation from this State to the Chicago convention will be instructed to vote solidly for a free silver candidate and none other He says "it is a foregone conclusion that the State convention will so instruct the delegation." Having imparted this infor-

Indiana's thirty delegates will be instructed to vote for Governor Matthews at Chicago and they are going to work hard to make him win. Governor Matthews would not acform. He has said so, and is sincere about

A few such yawpers as this can mutiate the Governor's boom beyond the possibility of recognition, not to speak of resuscitation.

A bill was introduced in the Senate Thursday, to give a resident of this State a pension of \$75 per month from 1875 to 1890. It is assumed that the applicant was given the pension the law allows him in 1890, and that this bill is to give him an allowance which the law goes not permit. Many of these private bills in this State, and probably elsewhere, have been secured without desert, and have done more to cause the system to be criticised than anything else. There is nothing in the theory of pensions which should permit a man to be paid \$13,000 for a period which ended six years

It has been suggested that Commisoner Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, has no right to be naturalized as an American citizen unless it is his tention to follow the example of his brother-in-law, Ballington Booth, and refuse to leave the country if ordered out of it by a foreigner. In other words, he must swear that he renounces allegiance to General Booth. His intention to be come an American citizen cannot be real and permanent intention if he stil intends to obey an order to leave the country should such an order come American citizenship should not have string attached to it, especially when the other end of the string is held by foreigner in a foreign land.

Death of Captain McMechan. The scores of people in and about Indianapolis who, within the past few years, have taken the delightful journey up the Tennessee river on the excursion boat commanded by Capt. Robert C. McMechan will be pained to learn of that gentleman's death, which occurred April 6, at Michigan City, Miss. He had gone, with his family, to that place in search of health, having suffered for several months from nervous prostration, but his friends at his ome in Evansville were unprepared for strong character and a remarkably winning personality. Tourists who were with him but a week found their impressions of the

tions of his courtesy and attentions, hi quaint philosophy, and his worldly and other-worldly wisdom. They left him after that brief association knowing that they had met a good man, and with a feeling of friendship such as it sometimes takes years of acquaintance to form. A writer in the Evansville Tribune says of him, with true

He was always the center of a group o charmed listeners in the cabin or on the guards. Anecdotes were related with an expressiveness and magnetism hard to de-scribe. Scintillating wit and deepest pathos came from his lips in quick succession. Sometimes viewing the Shiloh battlefield, and awed to subdued speech in the National Cemetery, it was the "Captain" always fol he was the entertainer. mber of his crew was his special charge; no word of profanity ever reached the refined ear. How he loved the little children and how they were wont to cling to him and caress him! The great, strong heart was ever open to weakness, suffering and pain, with acts of generous kindness and sympathy toward them. How hard it is that all he represented has dropped out of

In the current issue of an Eastern publica tion devoted to the art of cooking Col. "Dick" Bright contributes an article on "How We Cook in Indiana." The Colonel who, by the way, is not a colonel, has always been a good liver and cultivated the best possible relations with his stomach, bu he is scarcely entitled to speak for Indiana cookery to-day. The State has made distinct progress in that as in other respects during the long period since he was a resident of it

In the revival of the ancient Olympi games on Greek soil it would not have been polite to shut the Greeks out, and it was fitting they should win the long-distance footrace from Marathon to Athens. Marahon was always a winning card for Greeks, but it is a bad sign when American athletes win in short spurts or quick dashes and fail where sustained effort is required.

The Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, who served a brief and not brilliant term in Congress, is furnishing some personal sketches to a St. Louis paper. He speaks of General Catchings's care of his beard, and adds, "No belle ever more carefully cultivated her hirsute adornment than does Gen. Catchings." The belles of Champ's acquaintance

differ much from a small boy crawling into a circus tent. They both push the canvass. BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Brainy Scheme. Wickwire-Notice what a Mudge has this evening? Yabsley-Yes. He is getting off that hol

Guessed It the First Time.

"What is that disagreeable odor?" asked Nero. "Holy smoke!" "Your Highness has guessed it the first time," said the court attendant. "They are burning a few early martyrs."

The Soured Bachelor.

"I cannot see," said the sentimental maid en, "why a young man in love should always be deemed a subject for laughter." "Nor I," said the soured bachelor. "There is nothing more cruel than making sport of a mental infirmity."

Varied Uses.

"That implement you have in your hand," said the man with the frayed and shining coat, who was executing a sort of left the direction of the free lunch "is called a bungstarter, is it not?" "Sometimes it's a bungstarter," said the barkeeper, "and then agin," taking a firmer grip on the handle, "it is a bumstarter." "Er-ah-I see! Very clever. Good day!"

ABOUT THE CANDIDATES.

It is anybody's fight yet. Therefore, don't bet.-Philadelphia Inquirer. The Pattison idea doesn't seem to care to wander from its own fireside.-Philadelphia

We may be happy yet. Perhaps Cleveland will run four years from now.—San Francis New Hampshire enjoys the distinction o being the only State whose favorite sortwins.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The present outlook is that Speaker Reed

will have difficulty in counting a Ree quorum in the St. Louis convention.-Buffalo Hon. William B. Allison is spending hi nights now sitting up late answering advergood Western man.'

It cannot be successfully denied that Carlisle boom is raging furiously in the columns of Col. Watterson's newspaper. -Washington Post. At any rate, the McKinley crowd have not vet claimed Governor Morton, though they

have annexed—on paper—everything else i sight.—New York Evening Sun. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

have formally decided to push Col. Danie Ballou, a past department commander, National Encampment in St. Paul next Sep-

The Duchess of Abercorn holds a record. Four great grandchildren were born to her one day recently. One of her granddaughters had a son, another a daughter, and a third twins. She was heard to remark that great oaks from little Abercorns grow.

In a recent article purporting to have been written by "Kid McCoy, the pugilist made this startling statement: "When my salary grew large enough to permit it I joined th Young Men's Christian Association and was here I learned the manly art." Fashionable women are interested in

new mirror on the market. It has a low handle which is thrust into a clamp on the back of a chair. The chair stands before a dressing table, and the dresser is enabled to get a view of her back hair without straining either her neck or her arms. The latest whim of lady cyclists is to have their wheels painted to match their dress, In the London streets are seen cycles in various shades of green, brown and terra cotta. The fashion was started by Lady Warwick, who in summer had her wheel painted white and dressed in white from head to foot. The city of Montpeller, in France, is sai to be the first to regulate the kind of wran ping paper that articles of food shall be de livered in. Colored paper is absolutely for-

bidden. Printed paper and old manuscripts may only be used for dried vegetables. For all other articles of food new paper, either white or straw colored, must be used. The Princess Beatrice is gradually resum ing the ordinary routine of her daily life, and is bravely trying to fit herself to become more the cheerful companion of Queen Victoria. Before the arrival of her Majesty at Cimiez Princess Henry was inclined to soli-tude for hours together, and during these periods of retirement she had no other con-

Sarasate, the Spanish violinist, is famou for his chivairous courtesy. On one occasion he arrived at St. James's Hall In compan with Madame Bertha Marx and Mr. Gold idt, and on alighting from the carriage ound that it was not quite close to the curb Vithout a moment's hesitation he placed a music on the ground in order that the lady might not soil her slippers when he

solation than a favorite book.

According to the Hartford Times the latest way to arrive at a veridct is to smoke out the obstinate juror. This was successfully tr'ed in Hartford not long ago when eleven good men and true were unable to influence companion. The obstinate juror held out as long as he could, but the volumes of smoke that filled the jury room from the cigars, pipes and cigarettes of his eleven proved more effective than argument, and he gave in.

Pere Hyacinthe has not been converted to the Coptic religion, as recently reported. The latest papers from Cairo, Egypt, say that the ex-Roman Catholic monk, who left his church a long while ago, married and has been known since as M. Loyson, went to Alexandria and Cairo only to give which were highly successful. Having pro-claimed himself a Catholic of the primitive church, or an "Old Catholic," he addressed st to the orthodox Copts, who are is wife be permitted to take

TWO OF THE TOPICS DISCUSSED BY CONGRESSMEN YESTERDAY.

Regulate Its Sale Debated with Spirit in the Lower House.

STORMY SESSION AT NIGHT

PENSION COMMITTEE ATTACKED BY MR. HEMENWAY AND OTHERS.

Government Aid for Sectarian Indian Schools Advocated by Mr. Carter in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The House day spent the entire day in general debate on the "filled cheese" bill. To-morrow the ill will be read under the five-minute rule for amendment. A very considerable opposiion to the measure has developed and some of the members interested in its passage fear it will fail unless radically amended. The principal objection seems to be raised to the tax features of the bill-\$400 on the manufacturer and \$40 on the retailer-while there appears general unanimity in favor of a bill to compel the branding of "filled cheese." Those who spoke in favor of the bill to-day were Messrs. Grosvenor, Tawney, Sauerhering, Barney and Dolliver. Those in opposition were Messrs. Otey, McMillan, Tracey, Brumm, Evans, Linney, Shaw, Clardy and Underwood.

When the session opened, Mr. Hainer reported the fortification appropriation bill. The Senate bill to amend the act relating to the Choctaw Coal Company was passed. but a bill to increase the pension of the widow of Col. John Irving Gregg failed. Representative Lour said he would oppose

Mr. Grosvenor, Republican, Ohio, then demanded the regular order in the interest of standing that general debate should close at :30 c'clock. Mr. Grosvenor, in charge of the oill, addressed the House in favor of its passage. He described in detail the manufac-ture of "filled cheese" from skimmed milk and leaf lard. Of all the persons who had "filled cheese," had opposed the bill. The had been framed on the lines of the ol margarine bill, which had become a law against the most intense opposition and gation had been held to be constitutional entials. The committee therefore had to the legal pathway blazed by that legislation to protect the pro of food products from competition articles and to protect the consumr from the purchase of such counterfeit the exportation of filled cheese, he claime practically ruined the foreign market genuine American full milk cheese. The bill did not prohibit or discourage the man-ufacture of "filled cheese;" It simply forced the manufacture and sale of it under its

to a question by Mr. Cannon, Mr. said that despite the taxation and facturers had gone on making vast pr the testimony before the ways and m nittee, he said, demonstrated that the aw was violated 1,000 times a day in the 'Is the experience with the ole aw not the best reason," asked Mr. Mc-"why this effort to destroy an Mr. Grosvenor denied that the bill pro-posed to destroy the industry. The regula-tions in the bill, he said, would compei the der its true name regulate all traffic in the article. Otey opened the debate in opr to the bill which, he said, should be entitled bill to manufacture crime.

nene against the bill. He argued that there was no reason why the manufacturers of manufacturers of other forms of cheese were not taxed and that resort to the power taxation for the suppression of its prouction or sale was an abuse of that power. filled cheese" he said the minority would ot resist a measure for that purpose, if fined to interstate commerce Mr. Tawney, in support of the bill, to heese industry by the manufacture of filled heese, cited the fact that in 1890 there were 30 cheese factories in his State produ 0,000,000 pounds of cheese. Last year there were but thirty-four factories, ion of which was less than 1,000,000 po In 1885 our exportation of cheese was 118,pounds and Canada exported

10,000,000 pounds. Last year, as a result of the exportation of bogus cheese our exportahad fallen to 61,000,000 pounds, while Mr. Evans, a member of the ways and means committee, refused his support to the bill on the ground that the proposed legisla-

tion was the result of the competition of

After some further remarks by Mr. Shaw, Mr. Clardy and Mr. Underwood against the favor of it, Mr. Dolliver closed the debate. He supported the bill on three grounds: first, it will tend to bring revenue reasury. The oleomargarine act, against which the identical arguments of to-day had been urged, produced \$2,000,000 annually Second, the bill would furnish an appropriate gal protection against the adulterati the people's food. Every principle on which this bill rested had been affirmed at the bar of the highest court in the country. "Filled was a commercial fraud. ng house victims who ate chese to digest heir pie and were then forced to eat another piece of pie to digest the cheese. (Laughter.) Butter had been protected, why should not cheese be? He admitted that limcheese, now domesticated in the State f his friend, Mr. Sauerhering, was endowed by nature with the means of self. (Laughter.) Third, he was in favor of giving the cow a fair chance and of protecting her in the production of butter cheese. "If every man on this floor," he luded, "who has ever worked the lever of an ld-fashioned churn will vote for this bill, we will drive out the barnyard, the counter-feiters and cheats and keep them out till the cows come home." (Laughter and ap-Pending the reading of the bill for amendment the committee rose. After the trans-action of some minor business, the House, at 5 p. m., took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session to be for the consideration

of private pension bills. Pension Committee Attacked. WASHINGTON, April 10.-At the night session of the House an attack was made on the pension committee for recommending larger pensions than the law allows to the widows of officers. Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina; Mr. Baker, of New Hampshire; Mr. Hemenway, of Indiana, and Mr. McCall all protested against this course. The latter declared that he was willing to attend Fri-day night sessions if their object was the relief of the poor soldiers who fought in the trenches, but if their purpose was to vote darge pensions to officers' widows, he would not be present. Mr. Pickler, chairman for the committee, defended the course of the committee, especially in the case of the widow of Abner Doubleday, where the committee recommended \$100 a month, because of that case. Mrs. Doubleday, he said, had been constantly at her husband's side dur lion and had endured the actual hardships of campaigning. At Sumter she had stood guard. The bill was not acted on, however, before the hour of adjournment was reached. Among the other bills favorbly acted on was one to pension J oote Fairfax, the widow of Rear Admiral Fairfax, at the rate of \$50 per month

SENATE PROCEEDINGS. Temperate Debate on the Indian Sec-

tarian School Question.

WASHINGTON, April 10.-The Senate took ip the question of sectarian Indian schools o-day, but did not complete it. The debate was very temperate, and no reference was made to the organization which has been ctive in opposition to sectarian schools. Mr. Carter, of Montane, proposed to strike out

be spent on sectarian schools. This led to a general argument, in which Senators Carter. Lodge, Gray, Hoar, Hawley, Allison and Gallinger participated. An important bill passed at the close of the day was that providing for a transmississippl and international exposition, at Omaha, Neb., in 1898.

President pro tem. Frye was in the chair to-day, in the absence of Vice President Stevenson. Mr. Call stated that inquiries had been made of him by Eugene V. Debs and other labor leaders as to whether the Senate judiciary committee was taking any action on the restriction of the power of federal judges. Mr. Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, said all the members believed some comprehensive legislation in lieved some comprehensive legislation in this line was needed and several plans subject and Mr. Thurston had prese measure covering the whole subject. He (Mr. Hoar) expected a definite plan would be presented to the Senate later on.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, chairman of the
committee on privileges and elections, reported a resolution providing for the pay-ment of the salaries of Senators Mantle of Montana and Clark of Wyoming from March 4, 1893, the date when the senator-ial seats from those States became vacant, instead of from the latter time, when the Senators were elected, the resolution being necessary to validate payment already

There was something of a breeze when M. Call presented a joint resolution concerning the imprisonment of Mrs. Maybrick and requesting the President to intervene with the British authorities toward securing her release. "That ought not to be introduced here,

and I move to lay the resolution on the table," interposed Mr. Sherman, "The Senate of the United States has no jurisdiction nd said he would insist on a vote on The resolution was responsive, he said, to a wide public sentiment in this country, and there was nothing in it discourteous toward Great Britain. He thought the course proposed by Mr. Sherman an arbi-

Mr. Sherman insisted on his motion to table. He said he happened to be in Englan when Mrs. Maybrick was convicte there was much difference of opin victed. But certainly it was not a subject to be brought here. On a vive voce vote Mr. Sherman's motion appeared to prevail, Mr. Call asked for a roll call and then gan a speech in opposition. Thereupon Sherman said he would assent to a re ence of the resolution to the judiciary mittee, and this was agreed to.

The consideration of the Indian ap riation bill was then rest Mr. Cannon, of Utah, offered an amend ment, providing that the members of any commission treating with Indians shall be bona fide residents of the State or Territories in which the Indians are located. nsisted that out from the East, were costly and work. These Eastern commisthrough political influence, were away the public funds without ac ing anything for the Indians or the p Mr. Cannon severely criticised the In Department in its conduct of Indian at

habit-not restricted to the Senatecharges against executive the charges on generalities and loose state ments. The Senator paid a tribute to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and derecated the generalized charge unt to the imputation that test against the in ager to do wrong and purposely do wr The Secretary of the Interior may not be wise man and I am inclined to believe h is not very wise, since the Senator fro Colorado (Wolcott) says the Secretary down in Georgia making speeches in favo of the gold standard and that the speeche are actually converting people to the other way of thinking."

Mr. Cannon answered that in the "Sahari

mpetency at the Interior Departme there were two exceptions—the commissioners of the Land Office and of Indian Affairs and he addressed his criticisms against the Secretary of the Interior.

The Cannon amendment was finally rule out on a point of order. This brought the Senate to the sectarian school provisions of the bill. Mr. Carter moved to strike ou the provisions declaring that "No money herein appropriated shall be paid for education or sectarian schools." Mr. Carter said that in 1870, under the peace policy of gen eral Grant, the gove This work of education and civilizing ceeded until 1894, Mr. Carter went on, a change of policy was determined on which government schools would take lace of the contract private so resent bill made the radical hat no money whatever shall be these schools. It also made the chang precipitately that thousands of Indian dren would be cut off from their scho and humanity. As to the claim he Indians, Mr. Carter said, he knew of no

nger against the amendment and by ray and Palmer in its favor. Mr. P. ered an amendment to overcome Mr. Car-er's objection, providing that, if in any case Mr. Hoar said General Grant had starte it as one of the best of his accomplishme. The only safe principle was to entirely strate church and state, abandoning the

arian schools, with due precaution aga

any harm. He urged that the change from

that he had no sympathy for any intolerant exclusion of a citizen from all privileges as a Mr. Allison said it was a mistake to so ose any number of Indian children wo Mr. Allison said dea of General Grant was that the cl hould assume the education of the Indians ut it was contemplated that there should

contract schools. The Indian bill was on laid aside. Mr. Allen then succeeded in getting up bill for a transmississippi exposition ured a further amendment, the total liability of the government to \$2 000. As thus amended the bill was passed Mr. Mills proposed an adjournment up he appropriations committee. On a vote, nowever, the adjournment over Saturday sered a large majority A conference on the postoffice appropriation bill was ordered, and Senators Allen, Petti-grew and Blackburn were named as conferees. Mr. Squire gave notice of a speech on fortifications next Tuesday. Then, at 5:25

p. m., the Senate adjourned until Monday. A Tale of Two Cities.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Once upon a time there were two great cities, in a far-off land, and one city was ruled by wisdom, and law, and order, and justice, and the other was ruled by the mob that gave a majority at the ballotbox, and njustice and crime reigned supreme. In the first city taxation was low and protection good. The streets were well made and clean, the schools all that honest, intelligent peoele could desire. Factories run day and night, and laborers came and went unmoested to and from their daily totl. Capital and labor lived together in peace and all were content. This city grew and waxed and its fame spread throughout all the world and people said, "I will go there and toil and be in peace, and not be stoned and maltreated." And they went, and men who had much gold, yea, much fine gold, said, "Let us depart to that great city; there we can run our mills and factories in peace, hose who toll for us will not be murdered because they won't join a secret so-siety," and lo, many went to this city, and great quantities of gold were taken there also and great numbers of laboring men found work at good wages.

The other city was not so fortunate. 2ts affairs were conducted by cowardly hem, because the better class of p were careless and timid. In this city taxes were very high, and life, liberty and p saulted by mobs and beaten and the cowardked at it, bec oters in it. Law was violated on week day and on Sunday. Wife murderers were a free, but little boys were arrested for r ing wheels that had no sheep bells on the Laboring men left this city; capitalists is merchants left and gold and silver left, a the city became a nowling waderness and a waste, because in it was not law and order and protection for laboring men and in-

MAN FROM JERUSALEM